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IRISH CAMPAIGNING.
NEWS from Ireland continues to come despite the hold on the cables maintained by the irregulars.
Free State troops are driving the De Valera followers from Cork. The result is a burning of buildings and destruction of life and property.
Recent reports make American observers wonder as to the sanity of the Irish rebels. Military action against Free State troops is comprehensible. But where is the sense in the seizure of cables and the destruction of buildings?
Why should De Valera make any effort to hold the centres of population against the Free State? Such tactics are contrary to all the experience of the Irish in their efforts against Great Britain.
Quick raids and quicker retreats have proved successful in the past. It is clear that the Free State is superior in numbers, in equipment and in the sympathy of the countryside. And for the kind of war in which the Irish opponents are now engaged the sympathy of the countryside is essential to success.
In fact, the Collins strategy seems to be to drive the insurgents into the country districts where they may still be hoping for sympathetic aid. If this fails them, if the flying columns do not receive the support to which they are accustomed, it may drive home to the rebels the hopelessness of their cause.
Meantime, the burning of buildings in cities seems a queer way of asking for sympathy.

Commissioner Enright has dropped from the force a patrolman charged with intoxication and assault. The offense was committed July 9. Perhaps if the department had moved more rapidly in disciplining this man it would have served as a warning to the three policemen who ran amuck under similar conditions early this week.

SELLING OFF PARKS?
ALDERMANIC PRESIDENT HULBERT managed to prevent the sale of Parcel 20 in the auction of surplus real estate owned by the city.
It was discovered that Parcel 20 was actually, if not in name, a part of Highbridge Park.
Who made such a blunder? It seems to be up to Comptroller Craig to explain. Did the Comptroller authorize this sale without checking the properties to see whether they were of value to the city?
When the sale was first proposed The Evening World suggested that the properties ought to be examined with a view to making parks and playgrounds from some of the areas.
In the first day's sale several small plots on the lower east side were disposed of. They might better have been kept to serve as breathing spots in that congested district.
Even a lot 50x100 would help. The city could afford to hold and improve such a vacant spot and wait until neighboring properties could be condemned for additions.

A fatal accident in making a movie "thriller" in so public a spot as Broadway and 72d Street emphasizes the serious objections to the desirability of this spectacular branch of "art." And this is particularly true when the public learns that the victim was a "double."

THE DICTATOR, STYLE.
AMONG other profound truths demonstrated at the current Merchandise Fair is this: There is no connection necessarily between the Declaration of Independence, the Nineteenth Amendment and the fashion of the day.
We instance the confirmation at the 71st Regiment Armory show of the decree that the knee-high skirt for women must go. This is a great deal more than a reinforcement of the old adage that what goes up must come down. It is the proclamation of an absolute and non-debatable dictatorship.
The day may come when gentle woman will out-vote her brothers on the question of who shall be Alderman from the home district. But even as her ballot is on its fluttering way to the bottom of the box, she will be paying humble tribute

to the men who lay their own terms against her comfort and economy.
Somebody remarked so long ago that the date is lost that a woman might be as well out of the world as out of fashion. We suppose the version among the designers and tradesmen is that one might as well go out of business as to let suffering woman wear the same gown for a supplementary season. Are there not new patterns to be drawn and new materials to be woven? And does it not go all to the good of industry? For mere men who stand and wait while feminine fashions shift, there is at least the compensation of an enforced variety upon which to feed our souls. As styles change, so do our appreciations. New forms appear, new colors, new cynosures of our bewildered eyes. If there were no such thing as style, nobody could be in it. What would poor Robin do then?

THE BACKGROUND.
THE ostensible reasons for the walk-out on the Elgin line, the outer belt of the Chicago railroad terminal system, are too flimsy to serve.
Popular opinion is almost invariably opposed to the sympathetic strike. But that is what the action at Joliet amounts to and no quibbling will change it. The brotherhoods do not wish to incur the odium of a sympathetic strike but are glad to help the shopmen if they can do so and still seem to save their faces.
Legal regulation of employment relations—or the attempt to regulate them—was bound to develop this sort of "sea lawyer" attorneyship in the unions. The unions have no monopoly. The Joliet tactics are pretty much on a par with the quibbling of the employers in farming out shop work.
Behind all this jockeying for position is an issue far larger than the seniority question or the shopmen's strike. The sooner the public realizes this, informs itself and prepares to judge the whole issue, the better it will be.
The present uneasy temper of all the railroad workers traces back to the opinion, generally held among the employees, that the managers are out to break the unions.
The farming out of shop work looked this way to the employees. The Pennsylvania experiment with the "company union" was another symptom. The "fight-it-out" policy voiced by President Loree in the shopmen's strike has been passed along to the men and, rightly or wrongly, has been interpreted to them by their leaders as one step in a programme of fighting the unions one at a time.
The other unions, particularly the Big Four, may not now be seeking trouble. But their temper is on a knife edge and may turn either way. If they can help the shopmen to win, they believe it is to their interest to do so, on the defensive principle of guarding the outer fortifications and not depending on the inner fort until the last battle.

This is the situation which neither the employers nor the employees are talking about for public consumption, but the country ought to know, understand and prepare to judge. It is the background of the struggle and the angle from which the men view every move of the managers.

POWER FOR EMERGENCIES.
Through the guidance of the Transit Commission it seems certain that the various transit lines in New York and the railroad systems using electric power will soon have greatly improved "tief-in" connection with each other for use in emergencies.
After the recent B. R. T. powerhouse fire The Evening World was first to suggest that such an arrangement was necessary. With the B. R. T., the Interborough, the Pennsylvania and Long Island and the Central and New Haven systems connected for mutual aid in emergencies, no one of these important transit links is likely to be out of service for long.
Inter-connection is all the more desirable at a time when the coal supply is uncertain.

The latest is the certified sweet potato. But who will certify cooks to transform certified sweet potatoes into certified sweet potato pies?

ACHES AND PAINS.
Those purblind New England shoemakers who prefer free hides and free shoes ought to be severely dealt with. How lively is Henry Cabot Lodge's explanation of his heresy, "The trade did not want protection." It should have been held by the nose and made to swallow the dose. The revelation is neat, however. To all who ask will be given!

Red Snoot's motto: "Beet it!"
Sun Yat Sen, deposed from power, has gone to Shanghai. Seems as if Sunatow would have been a more appropriate port.

Mr. Hearst has been detected visiting at the Saratoga race track. Looking ahead for the September sprint!

The crops are the biggest ever. The strike is the biggest ever. The smallest thing is the average pocket book.
It seems very shortsighted in the Irish rebels to cut the cables to America. They may need them to send for funds.
JOHN KEETZ.

Comfortable!
Copyright, 1922, (New York Evening World) By Press Pub. Co.
By John Cassel
TO THE MASSACHUSETTS PRIMARIES
FREE HIDES
WIDES
John Cassel

From Evening World Readers
What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in a few words. Take time to be brief.

The Digest Poll.
To the Editor of The Evening World:
I read with interest your article on the Literary Digest's poll on Prohibition.
A number of my friends voted in favor of the Volstead act under the impression that a repeal of the act means a return of the saloons.
No doubt there are thousands of others who have no objection to liquor but have upheld the act because they have objection to saloons and the results that follow—drunkenness, family in want, &c. I wish you would make it clear that this impression is wrong. There are a number of ways to distribute liquor other than saloons. Government distribution, for example.
A. J. BERNSTEIN.
New York, Aug. 8, 1922.

An Irish Cause.
To the Editor of The Evening World:
I would like to ask Walter Rigger, who compliments you on your editorial, "Bigger Ireland Winning," does he understand the Irish question or Irish history? If he, which I very much doubt, understands either, how can he, as a good American, hold two directly opposite views in regard to freedom?
The causes of the Irish and the Colonists' rebellion are identical with these exceptions, which give to Ireland a very much better case: The injustice lasted probably one hundred times as long and was and is immeasurably more cruel, including organized famine, religious persecution, confiscation of property, forced ignorance, slavery and about every crime on the calendar, including unjust taxation.
But more than all that is the one glaring fact that they are two distinct races, with different languages and customs and that England is indebted to Ireland for civilization and Christianity. Yet in spite of all the terrible, long past Ireland is ready to forgive, if not forget, the part if England will get out of her country and let her be friends.
De Valera held out this hand of friendship, even as Edmund Burke suggested. But England wants to still box it. How can any real American endorse that?

The fact that England finds Irish traitors to do her dirty work doesn't count. There are always plenty of real patriots to counterbalance that and enough of liberty-loving Americans of Irish and other races to make it hot and costly for the robber nation.
E. COSTELLO.

To Beat Employment Agencies.
To the Editor of The Evening World:
Permit me to ask "R. B." who runs against an employment agency, just a few questions through your columns.
How did you feel, R. B., when the employer said, "You'll do? Pretty good, I'll wager; and acting of your own free will you went right back to the agency when the first 'You'll do' panned out. And you repeated the dose. Then you cry over it.
"If" you went to "that" agency you would have to pay out \$106 of your hard earned money every year. Then why in blue blazes did you go there? Why not hustle around at 8.45 A. M. with a copy of The World (next to last page) and get your own job?
ONE WHO HAS.
New York, Aug. 7, 1922.

UNCOMMON SENSE
By John Blake
(Copyright, 1922, by John Blake)
PROFESSOR TROUBLE.
The difficulty of lessons is remembering them. Lessons easily learned are easily forgotten.
If every student in a school or college could carry away everything he learns, education would be of considerably more benefit than it is.
In the university course called Life there is one instructor who always has a big class and whose students heed what he has to tell them.
That instructor is Professor Trouble.
It is impossible to cut his classes.
There is no way to get out of the work that he prescribes.
His exercises keep the mind busy and the faculties on the alert.
His graduates are the men who are doing the big things in the world and, incidentally, making the big money.
It is easy enough to know his students.
They are the men and women who are not easily discouraged, because they have found out that almost anything can be done if it has to be done.
Their minds, having conquered difficulties, are ready for more difficulties, and not at all discouraged when they come along.
What you learn in Professor Trouble's classroom you will remember.
Incidentally, your mind will benefit so well in the learning of it that you will have less trouble with harder lessons that are to come by and by.
Fortunately there are all sorts of troubles in the world. Nobody ever escapes all of them.
The individual who gets plenty of them in youth and learns how to get out of them without any sacrifice of self-respect or without loading them on other people's shoulders, is pretty well equipped for the game when he gets well into it.
The youth who is kept out of Professor Trouble's classroom by his parents because it is not always a comfortable place learns but little that is valuable, no matter how many schools he attends.
His mind becomes so accustomed to taking things easy that when difficulty comes along he hasn't the least idea what to do.
So he becomes a failure and leads a useless and an unhappy existence, and all because he never went to the best teacher that can be found in the whole world.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT WORD?
200—TREMENDOUS.
The idea of fear and trembling underlies the formation of the word "tremendous." The English word "tremendous" is a close kin, by way of the French language, to the Low Latin word "tremulus."
The Latin word "tremendus" literally meant something that ought to cause trembling, that is to say fear, either because of the size of the object so designated or because of its subject to other fearful qualities.
At first applied to physical objects alone, the word was gradually extended to immaterial things, such as ideas, movements, passions or other attributes of the workings of nature or of man. But the origin of the word is the primitive sense of fear at mere size.
A man who suddenly becomes generous may please fools but he will not deceive the wise.
—Phaedrus.
The mind of the sordid man is conversant only with what shall be for his profit.—Confucius

Blue Law Persecution
By Dr. St. Amant
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VII. BLUE LAWS CAN'T CHRISTIANIZE.
Not very long ago, a court official of Linden, N. J., fined a poor aged woman \$5 and costs because she carried to her home in an apron seven apples which the owner of a neighboring yard had given her permission to take.
"Even if she did not steal the apples," said the Judge, "she ought not to have been carrying them on Sunday." Following this dictum, he promptly imposed a penalty which emptied the purse of the aged victim.
A few weeks prior thereto, the same Justice fined John Sepp, an ice dealer, for giving away on Sunday ice that was needed for a sick baby. Remember that this travesty upon justice was committed by an American court in the Twentieth Century, and was the logical outcome of the operation of a modern Sunday law which gave the court authority to decide what constitutes proper Sunday observance.
"What a terrible God the white man has got!" exclaimed an Indian chief who beheld the driving of their homes of Roger Williams and the Quakers. These poor unfortunates were thrust out from civilization, with the threat that if they returned they would be put to death, and were obliged to take refuge with the Indians.
There is not a precept in the Bible to compel, by civil law, any man who is not a Christian to pay any regard to either the Sabbath or Sunday, more than to any other day. Therefore, to compel a man who is not a Christian to regard either of these days more than any other day is without the authority of the Christian religion.
The Gospel commands no duty which can be performed without faith in God. "Whoever is not of faith is sin." But to compel men destitute of faith to observe any Christian institution is commanding a duty to be performed without faith in God. To command unbelievers, or natural men, to do any of these things is contrary to every principle of the Gospel. Christ wants no help from Caesar.
It is said, "The minority must submit to majority rule." Yes, but on civic questions only. One's conscience and religion is owed to God, not to majorities. One man with God is a majority. The Sabbath is religious and must be rendered to God only.
The majority of the people of every nation observe no day. If majorities must rule in deciding a duty to be performed, the minority do as they do—observe no day.
Sunday closing has nothing whatever to do with civilization or ethics, but is strictly a religious matter, and every one should be made aware of it lest he be ensnared by the sophistry.
Sinners cannot be Christianized by a Sunday blue law.

Epoch-Making BOOKS
By Thomas Erag
Copyright, 1922 (New York Evening World), by Press Publishing Co.
"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."
Like "Gulliver's Travels," "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "Robinson Crusoe," Mrs. Stowe's immortal story was largely fiction, but it did the work its author hoped it would do, and did it completely.
As a piece of propaganda "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is unrivaled. It did more than all the anti-slavery statements, politicians, preachers and orators put together. To Mrs. Stowe's home more than to all other agencies was due the stubborn stand that was taken by the North against the Fugitive Slave Law; a stand that madmen the Southerners and caused them to precipitate the conflict which was to result in the loss of a million lives, billions of dollars' worth of property.
The characters in the novel were monstrous distortions, and the influences were as false as could be. Uncle Tom appears from start to finish as a more perfect character than Christ himself, and the other characters were given the traits not of real Negroes but of white men. As a matter of fact, there were no such Negroes in the South as appeared in the story, and the main assumption of the book was wholly without foundation; but to the Northern readers, unfamiliar with the Negro and the South, the story was accepted as being the truth, and it became impossible to make the Fugitive Slave Law operative north of the Mason and Dixon line.
The North was, in fact, taken by storm! From the Ohio to the St. Lawrence and from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate the feeling against slavery suddenly became intense, and when the boom of the guns at Sumter was heard the North was all ready for the fray.
Not only did this wonderful book precipitate the war, but its influence was powerful throughout the "ten years of hell" in the South known as "reconstruction."
Even yet its spirit is upon thousands, and for generations to come the power of the book may be felt.
And why? Because the author was a woman of supreme genius in the line of story telling, and told at the right moment the story that perfectly voiced the feelings of a majority of the people in the Nation.
It was the right word, told in the right way, at the right time, and it became as popular with the people of the North as "Robinson Crusoe" is with boys all over the earth.
Its historicity was a better than that of Crusoe, but with the hand of a master its author struck the chords of the people's hearts and the response was instantaneous and overwhelming.
It is doubtful if a book was ever written that so completely and so bravely brought about the purpose for which it was written.